BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816. [NUMBER 1236.

IT has been Resolved. that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER. are meant. and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Register of Sums depoſited in the General Treasury at Bombay, (not bearing Interest) on Account of the Estates of Military and Marine Perſons deceased, to the 30th April 1816, also of those transferred, discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last was publiſhed.

DATES WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED,	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES,	AMOUNT.			REMARKS
1806 Dec.	6th	R. Doolan, Lieutenant Colonel Commanding 1ſt Bat. 5th Regt. Native Infantry,	J. Robinſon, Lieutenant of the ſame Corps,	800			
"	15th	John Dufty, Captain 2d Bat. 1ſt Regt. Native Infantry, - - - - - -	James Caſtle, Conductor of Ordnance and Stores at Cannanore according to an account delivered by Captain Dufty, - -	89	3	10	
1807 Feb.	20th	John Robinſon, Town Adjutant - -	J. Gibſon Lieutenant of the 2d Regiment N. I.	175	3	22	
1809 June	20th	Robert Lewis, Major Commanding Marine Battalion. - -	Thomas Brown, Enſign of the ſame Corps, -	47	1	95	
May	3d	J. McClintock, Captain 6th Regiment N. I.	G. Walter, Lieut. of the ſame Corps, - -	240			
1812 Aug.	28th	D. Fallon Major Commanding 2d Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry. -	Veaten, Lieutenant of the ſame Corps. -	90			Unclaimed.
1813 April	10th	J. A. Wilſon Major Comg. the Eu. Regt.	Thomas. Harriſon, Lieut. of the ſame Corps.	150		40	
"	"	Ditto, ditto, ditto.	John McKenna Lieut. Ditto.	53			
May	24th	Thomas Corſellis, Major Commanding the 2d, 8th Regiment Native Infantry -	Thos. Proctor Lieut. of the ſame Corps. - -	128			
July	30th	Wm. Mealy, Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids. - - -	Burnet, Lieut. of the ſame Corps, - -	116	3	90	
Aug.	10th	William Cowper, Commiſſary General, -	Geo. Webb, Sub Conductor on this Eſtabliſhment,	166		32	
Dec.	10th	Richard Torin, Marine Paymaſter, - -	W. Taylor, late of the Marine Eſtabliſhment, -	325	3	84	
"	20th	James Smith, Lieut. Col. Comg. 1ſt 6th Regiment Native Infantry, - -	Thomas Smith, Lieutenant of the ſame Corps, - - - -	168			
1814 March	18th	Wm. Mealy Major Commanding the Bat. of Native Invalids, - -	William Stacey, Lieut. of the same Corps.	23	2		
April	5th	J. Grant, Lieut. and Adjutant of the 1ſt or Grenadier Bat. 1ſt Regt. - -	D. Mahony, Lieut. Col. Com. the same Corps,	5,112	3	55	Paid Lt. Col. L. Smith Administrator, on the 23d of Feb. last.
"	27th	F. Warden, Town Major. - -	W. Forreſt, Aſſiſt. Surgeon of H. M. 2d 56th Regt	145		90	
May	10th	Meſsrs. Forbes and Co. - -	W. Carter, Corporal of H. M. 84th Regiment.	12	1	43	Unclaimed.
June	20th	W. Eaſt, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1ſt 2d N. I.	W. F. Robertſon, Lieut. of the ſame Corps. -	172		07	
Aug.	11th	F. Warden, Town Major, - -	Sopitt, Lieut. of the 2d Regiment N. I. -	157		11	Paid Messrs. Wooler & Co. Administrators on the 17th Feb. 1816
Dec.	30th	F. Warden, Town Major, - -	John Willis, Aſſiſtant Surg. of the Grenadier Bat.	2 8	3	45	
1815 Jan.	12th	H. Meriton Eſq Superintendant of Marine,	J. Armſtrong Young Lieut. of the H. C's. Marine,	154	1	15	
May	16th	J. Grant, Lieut. and Adjutant 1st Regt. 1st. or Grenadier Battalion, - -	Willis Doctor, of the said Corps, - -	82	2		
Sept.	1st	F. Warden, Town Major, -	Grant, Lieut. Bengal Artillery, - -	448	1	50	
Nov.	8th	J. Griffith, Lieut. Col. Comdg. the Bat. of Artillery. - - - -	James R. Watson, Lieut. of the ſame Corps,	429	1	36	Unclaimed.
"	27th	Robert Barclay, Lieut. Col. Comdg. 1st 8th Native Infantry, - - - -	Edward Jones, Captain of the same Corps, -	1,744	2	01	
1816 Jan.	9th	William Cowper, Lieut Col. Commissary General, - - - - -	William Williams Conductor, - - -	82	2	20	
Feb.	20th	A. Anderson, Adjutant 2d 9th N. I. -	William Havard, Lieut. of the same Corps. -	73	2	26	

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
30th *April*, 1816.

ERRORS EXCEPTED
J. KAYE,— *Accountant General.*

Government Advertisement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, the Mails for the Cape of Good Hope and Europe by His Majesty's Ship Revolutionnaire, will be closed this day at 4 o'clock precisely.

T. FLOWER,
Post Master General.

Bombay, 4th May 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Bombay Civil Fund will be held on Tuesday next, the 7th Instant, at 11 o'clock at the Chief Secretary's House.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund

BOMBAY
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
4TH MAY 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT, no Carriages will be allowed to draw up to the Church Gate opposite the Secretary's Office, from the time that the Bell has ceased, until the close of Divine Service, and that Constables will be stationed to carry this order into execution. The western entrance will remain accessible at all times.

By Order of the Bench of Justices,
J. H. PELLY,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
May 2d 1816.

FREIGHT
TO THE
MAURITIUS.

THE fast Sailing Brig Juno, Captain DANGET will sail direct for the Isle of France, next week, about the 8th instant, and will receive freight. Apply to SIR ROGER DE FARIA.

BOMBAY, 1, MAY 1816.

Government Advertisement.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st of May 1816.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Deputy Custom Master of the Port of Bombay, has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council to grant the Certificates of British Plantation Registry under the Act of the 55 George III, intituled "an "Act to make further Regulations for "the Registry of Ships built in India," in lieu of the Custom Master, as announced in the Advertisement, dated the 1st of March last.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *1st May* 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Deputy Collector of Government Customs has been authorized to charge a Fee of Ten Gold Mohurs for each Certificate of British Plantation Registry and the Documents connected with it, granted by him, under the Act of the 55th Geo. III. intituled "An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships in India" for Ships of 200 Tons burthen and upwards; and Five Gold Mohurs for ships below that burthen. The Surveyor appointed under the Act of the 26th Geo. III. Cap. 60, Sec. 12. to Survey the Ship, is also authorized to receive a Fee of Two Gold Mohurs.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec'

BOMBAY CASTLE

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, *1st May* 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Chief Secretary to the Government has been authorized to charge as heretofore, a Fee of Ten Gold Mours for each License of the Honorable the East India Company for Ships proceeding to England, including the Bonds and Regulations framed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under the 54th Geo. III. Cap. 134, for the care and treatment of Asiatic Sailors, Lascars &c. on the voyage from hence to England, and back again to this Country.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

Government Advertisement.

General Post Office,

BOMBAY, the 30th APRIL 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in pursuance of an Act of the 55 Geo. 3d Cap. 153, entitled "an Act for granting certain Rates of Postage on Letters to and from *Great Britain*, *The Cape of Good Hope*, *The Mauritius*, and *The East Indies;* and for making certain Regulations respecting the Postage of Ship Letters, and of Letters in *Great Britain:*" The following Rates of Ship Postage will henceforth be levied on all despatches to and from England: viz.

By Regular Packets or His Majesty's Ships of War.

	s.	d.	Bombay Rs.
For every Single Letter.	3	6	1 2 22
For every Double Letter.	7	0	3 0 44
For every Treble Letter.	10	6	4 2 66
For every Letter weighing an Ounce	14	0	6 0 88

And so in proportion for Letters and Packets above the weight of an Ounce.

By Private Ships.

	s.	d.	Bombay Rs.
For every Single Letter.	1	2	0 2 7¼
For every Double Letter.	2	4	1 0 14¼
For every Treble Letter.	3	6	1 2 21⅓
For every Letter weighing an Ounce	4	8	2 0 29

And so in proportion for Letters and Packets above the weight of an Ounce.

To and from Intermediate Ports.

	s.	d.	Bombay Rs.
For every Single Letter.	1	9	0 3 11
For every Double Letter.	3	6	1 2 22
For every Treble Letter.	5	3	2 1 33
For every Letter weighing an Ounce	7	0	3 0 44

And so in proportion for Letters and Packets above the weight of an Ounce.

That for News Papers, Printed Prices Current, and any other printed Papers, sent and received as the Act: directs will be charged as follows viz. 45 Pice for each Packet not exceeding an Ounce in weight, and in like proportion per Ounce for each Packet exceeding one Ounce in weight.

It is optional with persons sending Letters and News Papers from India to England, whether by Regular Packets or by Private Ships, to pay the Sea or Kings Postage on them here.

T. FLOWER,
H. M.'s Dept. Post Master.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT, the prices established by Government for the Sale of the Honorable Company's Madeira Wine in this Month are as follows:

IMPORTATION OF 1814.

London Particular Rs. 715-1-91 per Pipe
London Market - - 669-0-10 Do.

IMPORTATION OF 1815.

London Particular - 642 0-08 Do.
London Market - - 602-3-64 Do.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. TORIN,
Warehouse Keeper and Commercial Acctt.
BOMBAY

W. H. K's OFFICE,
1st MAY 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects, of CAPTAIN EDWARD JONES, late in the military service on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to MESSRS. HENRY WOOLER & FRANCIS LUGRIN, as Creditors of the said deceased, all persons having claims on his Estate, are therefore requested to send in the same to the said Administrators, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to them without delay.

Bombay, April 26, 1816.

Additional SUBSCRIBERS *to the* WATERLOO FUND.

	Rs.	Q.	Rs.
Amount of Subscriptions already received	34,834	1	45
Lieutenant Towsey, ...	50	0	00
Lieutenant Ovans, ...	50	0	00
Assistant Surg. Moyle, ...	50	0	00
J. Farish Esq.	100	0	00
Captain Sutherland, ...	100	0	00
Major Baker, ...	150	0	00
Captain Williams, ...	200	0	00
Revd. Mr. Baynes, ...	100	0	00
B. Doveton Esq.	50	0	00
Murdock Brown Esq.	200	0	00
Major Hull, ...	100	0	00

A CARD.

LUIS FERNANDES and Co. have the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public at large, that they have commenced the business of Wine Merchants in Warehouses opposite the Portuguese Chapel, where they have for Sale a quantity of choice Madeiras, Port, Claret, and Spirits, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen at the Presidency and at Outstations, who may honor them with their order in the above line of business, will be paid every attention to.

Bombay, 27th April 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. A. MACDONALD RITCHIE has this day been Admitted a Partner in our House of business.

Hogue Davidson & Robertson

CALCUTTA 1st May 1816.

MADEIRA WINE,
LISBON D.º
AND
PORT D.º

SIR ROGER D' FARIA has for Sale in his Godowns opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant*, *Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish*, which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty Old, and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a Competent Judge for this Market.

	Rupees	*Pipe*
Madeira pretty Old from	450 to 550	*Ditto.*
Lisbon ditto, at - - - - -	300	*Ditto.*
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at - - -	125	*each.*
Ditto Ditto in fifths at - -	100	*each.*

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from -	20 to 25 Rs.	per Doz.
Lisbon at - - - -	16 Do.	Do
Port, of high flavour bottled at Oporto at - -	17 Do.	Do.

N. B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D' FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the Duncan, Captain Burd, as by the Asia Felix, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D' FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1816.

Bombay, 22d April 1816

Thy love sick toil, Ferhaud in Persia's clime,
Must yield to Elephanta's Gods sublime:

MR. EDITOR,

Having lately visited the celebrated Cave on the Island of Elephanta, and surveyed the stupendous statues it exhibits, I thought a short comparison of the Sculptures I saw in Persia, might not be wholly uninteresting to your numerous readers should you favor my description with a place in your paper.

On entering the Cave at Elephanta, I was struck with the boldness of design, visible in the Statues there, and with the resemblance they bore *in boldness* to those which I saw in my Travels through Persia.

But as I am humby of opinion that the latter are only a representation of some domestic event in the history of one of the antient Monarch's of Persia; and that the former are indubitably the symbols of Hindu dieties, my mind felt a far greater degree of pleasure, mixed with wonder and awe in contemplating the Pantheon at Elephanta, than it did in viewing the Persian statues.

I do not think there has been any account of the Sculptures I allude to, except by Sir John Malcolm, in his very pleasing mention of them, and their Author, Ferhaud, in his short but excellent Poem on Persia.

These sculptures in Persia, are like those at Elephanta cut out of the solid rock—The principal I fancy are those at Busitton, a Village twenty miles from the City of Kirman Shaw, and also at a small Village four Miles from that City. Both places are situated in the same line of mountains, which arise near Busitton with stupendous grandeur, and seem to terminate near the other Village, where however they are equally lofty, and romantic.

Both are said to have been the labour of one hand viz. that of Ferhaud, a Derveish, who falling desperately in love with Shirun a damsel of exquisite beauty, and a daughter of the then reigning Monarch of Persia Chasroo Purviz, demanded her in marriage.

These solicitations were so importunate and deemed so novel, and presumptuous, that in order to get rid of so troublesome a Lover, hopes were given of succeeding in his Suit, if previously, he would engage to pourtray the image of his Mistress on the solid Rock at Busittoon. It is said that he performed this Atlantean labour with so much rapidity and skill, that it even pleased the Monarch, and excited in the bosom of the lovely Shirun, an interest in his behalf.

Yet the Monarch still denied to grant him his daughter, and imposed another labour, which he deemed insurmountable. Ferhaud was told he should obtain Shirun, if he made a road on the summit of the mountains from Busitton, to communicate to where they terminated, which when done, he was to cut out of the same rocks, the figures of the Monarch, Shirun—the Vizier; and Rustom equipped for war mounted on his steed at their feet.

All this, and more, the intrepid Ferhaud performed, and the Monarch however reluctant, was about to give him his just reward; but the schemes of an ambitious, and treacherous rival at once crushed the hopes of Ferhaud and dissolved the King from his engagements.

This treacherous rival employed two old women to go to Ferhaud, while he was working, & bewail the death of Shirun—the frantic workman instantly dispatched with his working Chissel the ill fated women and threw himself from those rocks, which his skill, and love to Shirun ever immortalized.

The story of these statues pervades all the eastern Poetry, and the Ports of Constantinople, and Hindoostan have passed eulogiums on their mutual love in elegant lays.

The whole of this romantic story is doubtless replete with fiction and hyperbole, as far as relates to Ferhaud's powers as a Sculptor; yet as it exists, it paints in strong colours the manners of the age, in which it originated.—All will allow that few Ferhauds are to be heard of, much less seen in modern Persia, for none seem to have caught the chivalrous ardour, or to have attained the art of this fictitious sculptor.

Little perhaps remains to be said of the statues, for I regret that my short stay at the Court of Kirman Shaw prevented my visiting them so often as I could have wished.

Those nearest the City, are most worthy of notice—In a recess scooped out of the rock about twenty-five feet long and twenty-feet broad, are, fronting the entrance, the following colossal figures bursting from the rock, which is made very even, and tolerably smooth.—1st, The figure of Rustom mounted on a steed with his Shield and Lance—2dly, Above the head of Rustom are the figure of Shirun—Chusroo Purvez; and his Vizier, and at their feet the figure of Ferhaud in an attitude of supplication—The horse is the best executed piece in this groupe, but the whole is grand and expressive—On the left hand, near the tail of the horse, the names of Captain Malcolm and the gentlemen of his envoy, are cut on the rock by the hand of Richard Strachey, Esq. together with the date of their visiting this romantic spot, near which a clear rivulet flows by.

The difference between the statues and those at Elephanta is, that the latter are infinitely superior in the expression of the countenance, and in the symmetry of the limbs.

Perhaps the female figure on the right hand of the triple headed Diety at Elephanta, if well examined, might be allowed to equal in gracefulness of gait, and sweetness of countenance the Venus de Medicis, if allowances be made for the want of polish visible in the figures at Elephanta, and by reflecting that no nation on the Earth has equalled antient Greece in the art of Sculpture.

I am,
MR. EDITOR,
Your humble Servt
VIATOR,

To the Editor of the Courier. *

Sir,

I beg leave to ask, through the medium of your paper, the authority by which the Postmaster charges Postage on letters both *from* and *to* England; never having seen the late Act of Parliament I am totally ignorant of its provisions, but I presume whatever they may be, that my Lords the Postmasters General have instructed their Deputy here (if he be their Deputy) to inform the Community of the provisions for their guidance.—

The postage charged in Bombay on a *single* letter *from* England is 2qr. 86¼rs. and *to* England 1re. 2qr. 22rs. which is intended I suppose to be equal to 1s. 2d. and 3s. 6d. of English Money, taking the Rupee at *two and twopence*, but, Sir, I wish to know what authority the Postmaster has for not taking the Rupee *at least* at two and threepence.

Is not the Postmaster also bound to give timely notice when a packet is making up for

* *Most of the queries in this Letter, seem to be answered, by the Advertisements which appear in this day's paper.*

EDITOR.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

England? and yet I believe no one knew of the Revolutionaire's going but by common report.

I am Sir, &c.
INQUISITIVE.

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24th APRIL 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain McIntosh, of the Battalion of Artillery, to act as Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, in the absence of Captain Strover in the Deckan.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25th APRIL 1816.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of the Honorable Courts letter, dated the 20th September 1815.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, dated the 20th September 1815.

PARA. 2. We have permitted the following Officers to retire from the service; vizt.

Major W. Burke, from the 1st March 1815.
Lieut. James Trash, ,, 26th April
Surgeon W. A. Davis, ,, 24th October 1814

and we have allowed Mr. Archibald Grant, a Conductor of ordnance to retire on a Pension.

3, We have appointed Mr. Dandeson Coates Bell, to be an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

5, We have permitted Lieut. Alexander Manson, to remain till the first ships of next Season.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 29th APRIL 1816.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert Barclay, Commanding the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieutenant James Iredell, of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, by the Government Order of the 27th of September last, is extended to the 6th of June next.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th APRIL 1816.

The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Assistant Surgeon William Hall, on the 14th of August last, is extended to the 23d of June next.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st MAY 1816.

Lieutenant W. H. Poole, Assistant in the Quarter Master Generals Department at Fort Saint George, having produced the prescribed Medical Certificate, has the permission of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, to proceed to sea and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

In succession to the Officers whose retirement from the service is announced in the 2d para. of the Honorable Courts letter of the 20th of September last, the following alterations and promotions are ordered to take place in the Corps to which they bear reference, and the Commissions of the Officers promoted by the retirement of Major Burke, are to bear date as follows.

Eighth Regiment Native Infantry.

		Date of Rank.
Major J. F. Dyson,	..	2d March 1815.
Capt. Edward Jones, deceased	do.	do. do.
Captain Lieut. E Pearson,	do.	do, do,
Lieut. H, L, A thony,	..	do, do, do,

H. C. Regiment European Infantry.

Lieutenant Richard O. Meriton, to be Lieutenant vice Trash retired from the service, date of rank—27th April 1815.

Ensign G. Ronsdon, to be Lieutenant vice Steel deceased, do. do. 18th Feb. 1816.

Authentic information having been received of the death of Lieutenant Evans of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, on the 18th of June last, the following Promotion is ordered to take place in that Corps.

Fourth Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Archibald Frazer, to be Lieutenant vice Evans deceased, date of rank—19th June 1815.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to appoint Captain McIntosh, the Acting Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, to the situation of Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, vice Hogarth deceased, and Captain Lieut. Julius Griffith to act as Commissary of Stores in the Deckan until further orders.

Captain Strover, the Acting Commissary of Stores in the Deckan, is directed to repair to the Presidency to resume charge of his appointment of Deputy Commissary of Stores.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

We are in daily expectation of the arrival of the Upton Castle, which was to leave England, according to our advices by the Agamemnon, in the middle of December: the Charlotte had met with some damage in gales of wind off the Cape, which may perhaps have retarded her progress towards this port, though we are led to understand, that the Captain had held a survey on the vessel, and was so satisfied of the trifling extent of the damages sustained, as to determine not to remain at the Cape for repairs; we can only attribute the non arrival of the Charlotte to the prevalence of contrary winds, which have for the last few days, been unusually violent at Bombay.

With respect to the Bombay and China Ships, so many various statements are made as to the period and mode of their sailing, that it is impossible to form any correct idea of the probable date of their arrival here; it is stated that much misunderstanding had arisen at the India House between the Owners and Captains of the Ships and the Court of Directors; that it was proposed by the latter to reduce the rate of freight in consequence of the conclusion of peace, and to take away from the Captains, all privileges arising from Extra Tonnage &c. that these propositions of the Court had been vehemently resisted by the parties concerned, and that at the date of the latest Letters, nothing satisfactory had been concluded: It is argued from these circumstances, that the probable arrival of the Indiamen will be later this year than usual; but we do not see much reason for presuming on any unusual delay on this account, for if these subjects were matter of controversy in November, it is hardly probable that they would not all have been finally settled in the course of two months, after which would be about the ordinary time of the sailing of the Fleet; upon the whole, though we are generally unfortunate in our predictions as to the arrival of Shipping, we are inclined to think that the Bombay and China Ships will, this year, reach Bombay on or about the 20th of May.

The Ernaad, with his Lordship the Bishop on board, may now be daily expected: indeed, it can only have been from the violence and continuance of the North West winds, that this vessel has not arrived some days ago.

The Calcutta and Madras papers, received during the past week are unusually barren of intelligence—we have extracted from them every article that appeared to possess sufficient interest to be reprinted.

His Majesty's Ship Revolutionaire will sail for the Cape of Good Hope tomorrow, and will carry Letters for Europe. the Post Office will be shut this evening at five P. M. It is expected that either H. M. Frigate Alpheus, or the Amphitrite, or perhaps both of them, will speedily follow the Revolutionaire to Europe.

The Queen's health, we perceive, by the latest accounts, was re-established. The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland were expected to winter in England. The Sheriff of the County of Limerick had announced to the Irish Government that the peace of his district was greatly restored; That repressive measures had been adopted with equal wisdom and vigor, and would be continued until such time as the Peasantry, by rendering up their arms, should give the best pledge of their future good conduct.

The Emperor of Russia reached Petersburg, we apprehend, on the 12th of December. Before leaving Warsaw he returned the following answer to the address, which was made him by Count Malachowsky in the name of the Polish deputation.—"I am aware that your country has suffered greatly; and with the view of affording it the most prompt relief, I have ordered, that the Kingdom should be evacuated by the Russian troops. With regard to the rest I can only say that all my views tend to the consolidation of the welfare of the Country and the prosperity of its people. I shall ever listen to your representations with the greatest interest in order that I may comply with your wishes to the utmost extent that circumstances will allow of."

The Emperor of Austria has been passing some time at Venice. On the 19th of November he reviewed the new Venetian guard, composed of about eighty noble youths, magnificently equipped. On the 22d, there appears to have been a terrible accident, owing to a temporary bride, erected on the occasion of the Emperor going in state to the church de la *Salute*, giving way beneath the weight of the multitude.

Francis seems to be desirous of ingratiating himself with his new subjects, and certainly if he be wise, he will promote the prosperity of Venice; we fear, however, from what we have before read, that he is little disposed to promote the real independence of that once rich and powerful republic.

It will be seen, that Joseph Buonaparte suddenly altered his intention of going on to Washington. The real cause of his so doing was, as we glean from the Francfort Journals, that Maddison refused to receive his intended visit. He consequently turned tail, not a little disconcerted. But if he has contrived to secure, at least, two hundred thousand pounds, he may consider himself, as times go, tolerably lucky.

The Daughter of Lucien Buonaparte is to be married to the Prince Gabrielli, nephew to Cardinal of that name.

[*Bom. Gaz.*

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, and suite embarked on board the Ernaud at Cochin, on the evening of the 15th of last month, and reached Calicut on the 17th. It is his intention we understand to land at Cannanore where his stay will be but short.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,
AND NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.]—On the 1st May, the Portuguese Grab Ship Ben Francis, Nacqudah Searage Malackjee from Demaun.

SAILED]—On the 29th April Brig Hope, Captain J. Smith to Cochin.

Ditto 30th Ship Colonel Maccauly Captain W. W. Vigar to Bushire and Bussorah.

Ditto 1st May, Ship Duncan Captain James Burd, to China.

ARRIVALS.]—Assistant Surgeon Orton H. M. 34th Regt.

Lieut. Geo. Roe 1st 8th N. I.

Lieut. J. Johnson Artillery.

Ensign and Acting Qr. M. R. G. Wallace 65th Regt.

Captain John Lucas 2d 17th M. N. I.

Lieut. H. Wm. Hodges Do Do.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On the fifteenth day of April last, by the Revd. N. Wade, Senior Chaplain, Captain C. S. Whitehill of the Honorable Company's Military Service, to Miss Caroline Contencin.

DEATHS.]—At Byculiah in the 22d year of his Age, after a short illness, Lieutenant David Hogarth, of the Battalion of Artillery and Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages: To those who were acquainted with this excellent young Man it is unnecessary to point out his many virtues and endearing qualities, and to others who had not this happiness, it will be sufficient to observe that from his superior abilities, he bade fair to become a distinguished ornament to his profession and the service; his generous and amiable disposition, with the most correct principles and conduct, had secured the esteem and affectionate regard of his friends and Brother Officers, by whom his early loss, will ever be most deeply lamented.

At Cochin, on the 10th ultimo, in the 68th year of his age, John Lamberton Vanspall Esq. late Governor of that Settlement.

On Wednesday the 24th of April last, George Lukin Esq. Marine Store Keeper.

In obedience to the orders of The Right Honorable the Commander in Chief in India as recently communicated to Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, His Excellency is pleased to publish for general information and guidance, that on the future trial of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service holding Brevet Commissions in His Majesty's Army, reference shall be had to the Annual Mutiny Act (and not to the Act of 27th, George 2d.) The Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the same to be observed and practised by all Courts Martial on the trial of Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, holding His Majesty's Brevet Commission.

Madras Intelligence.

APRIL 20th.

On Thursday last a Session of Oyer, Terminer and General Goal Delivery commenced at the Court House in Fort St. George, before the Honorable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Newbolt.

After the Grand Jury had been sworn in, a most excellent and learned charge was delivered by the Chief Justice, which detailed at considerable length the contents of the Calendar—and the Law as applicable to the several cases, which would come under their consideration.—At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the Grand Jury retired to their own apartment, to consider the Bills submitted for their decision.

Yesterday Peter Lawton, a private is His Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, and Annamaly, a Native, were found guilty of Murder.

CALCUTTA.

APRIL 11, 1816.

The Moniteur of the 4th of October, mentions the execution of the twin-brothers Cesar and Constantine Faucher, at Bordeaux, for treason. They were 56 years of age. The former was a Member of the last Chamber of Representatives. They were arrested at Reole, having been charged with particular Military mission by Gen. Clausel for organizing the Arrondisements of Reole and Bazas against the King. The number of witnesses to the prosecution was forty, for the defence thirty, and their examination lasted from the morning of Friday the 22d to 7'clock in the evening of the following day. The accused were found guilty on the 24th of September, and on the 26th the judgment was confirmed by the Permanent Council of War of the 11th Military Division, which condemned the prisoners to death. The Lawyer whom they had chosen in their examination on the 18th and 19th refused, on the day of trial, to conduct the defence, and two others were successively applied to, who also refused. The Council of war however could not be interrupted on that account, and the trial proceeded. The brothers, therefore, had to defend themselves, and in the course of the debates, are said to have displayed great facility of expression and remarkable presence of mind. In the Court of Revision the Bar of Bordeaux interceded for them, and delegated four of its Members to undertake the defence of the accused. The acts of treason for which the prisoners were arraigned took place subsequently to the 8th of July, when the King was in the Capital. The condemned heard the confirmation of their sentence with resignation. They refused the consolations of Religion and walked to the place of execution, affecting an air of serenity and firmness. They would not allow their eyes to be covered, and one of them gave the signal for execution. It was remarked with surprize that the brothers did not embrace before the fatal moment. The execution took place at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 27th of September.

Both the brothers appear to have held Military appointments under Bonaparte, but in their examination they designated themselves French Citizens.

In the Moniteur of the 6th of October, there is a notice of the Duke of Richelieu's administration in the Crimea, copied from a contemporary Journal. When a man is placed in a high situation under Government, says the writer, inquiry is immediately set on foot, respecting what he has done. We love to examine and conjecture. The destiny of the people and the King, depend upon the Minister. France will never forget what it owes for its power and prosperity to the Abbe Segur, to Cardinal Ambroise, to Sully, and to the Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin. The imbecility of the Ministers of Louis the XV. and of Louis the XVI. caused all the miseries of the Revolution. The Minister of 1814 supported the first Restoration. The Minister of the month of July could not support himself! It is true that no Government was ever found in more alarming and difficult circumstances. The choice that His Majesty has now made, has been welcomed by the approbation of the public. The wisdom and high political sagacity of the Duke of Richelieu, as governor of Odessa and the Crimea, are then brought forward in the strongest terms of approbation. One thing, which was of the greatest advantage to the Duke, in the administration of the Russian Colonies, in the distribution of justice, and in his intercourse with different people, is the facility with which he speaks every language! Arriving one day unexpectedly at the Gymnasium of Kerson, the principal addressed him in a long Latin discourse, to which he immediately replied in the same language, and entered into the discussion of all the details of Study! He is said to have exercised absolute power over two or three millions of men, and no one could ever reproach him for an act of despotism.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Friday last, Lord Moira, President, in the Chair. His Lordship read a Letter which he had written to Baron Denon, communicating information of his being elected an Honorary Member of the Society, in acknowledgment of the facilities afforded by him to the Englifh Artists who visited Paris to study the works of Art in the Louvre. A Paper, by Captain Canning, was alfo read, describing the practice of eating human flesh on the North West Coast of the Island of Sumatra. Captain Canning, charged with a diplomatic mission to Ava, had touched at Tappanooly, where he had fome converfation with one of the Bhatta Chiefs on the fubject of his Paper. It appeared that the practice of killing and eating criminals, and prifoners of war, obtained amongft their tribe; that the victim being bound to a stake, and the figure extended in the form a of St. Andrew's Crofs, the Bhattas rufh upon him armed with hatchets and knives, uttering a hideous yell, and he is generally killed at the first onfet. The flefh is then furiously torn from the body, and, being first dipped in a mixture of chillies and lime-juice, devoured on the fpot. A Mussulman who was known to have been at one of thefe dreadful repasts denied any knowledge of the circumstance, when interrogated with a view of corroborating the fact. Though the information is only derived from oral communication, the custom appears to be well authenticated. Ocular proof would certainly have been the most decisive, but the ceremony is fo monstrous and horrible, that it would require considerable nerve in an European to witnefs its obfervance.

Mr. Gibbon produced a Chart of the Monthly Variation of the Thermometer in Calcutta, during the last four years. 90° was the highest, and 58° the lowest in the fcale.

Major Farquhar communicated a Memoir defcriptive of an animal called Tapir found at Malacca, but formerly fuppofed to be peculiar to America. There is fome difference between them, but not important. The proboficis of the Tapir of Malacca is longer than that of America. The extreme length of the animal is feven feet and the height about three feet two. A drawing and the bones of the head accompanied the Memoir.

Mr Seton was elected a Member of the Committee of Papers in the room of Sir Wm. Burroughs.

The Deputy Post Masters throughout Bengal and the Upper Provinces, have been appointed by His Majesty's Deputy Post Master General to distribute the Letters, received from Europe, and directed to individuals not resident in Calcutta. The cause of delay therefore, alluded to in our last, will be effectually removed, and the public accommodated with the ufual difpatch.

On the 23d of October the Waterloo Fund in London amounted to £350,000, and £500,000, was expected before the clofe of the Subfcription.

The Subfcription in Calcutta amounted yesterday to Sa. Rs. 2,17,113. Bills for upwards of £20,000 have been purchafed to be tranfmitted to England immediately.

His Majesty's ship Iphigenia brought us from the Cape, letters of the 8th November from St. Helena, which communicate a few particulars regarding Bonaparte, that however insignificant in themselves, may prove interesting from relating to the health and domestic habits of so illustrious an exile: Bonaparte at first resided in the town in Chapel Valley, but tired and disgusted by the importunities of the crowd that every hour flocked to stare at his person, he had latterly of his own free choice retired to a cottage, situated about two miles from town, and belonging to Mr. Balcombe. It consisted of one room only. Near to it a tent was pitched, in which Bonaparte usually dined—He walked a good deal daily, and every evening came down to Mr. Balcombe's dwelling house; from which we may conclude, that he was not subject to any great personal restraint.—A commodious house was fitting up at the expence of Government for his reception, but would not be ready for some time. His family was composed of two ladies, (Mesdames Bertrand and Moutholon,) several general officers, aides de-camp, secretaries, and inferior attendants. Our correspondent saw him walk out and was to dine in company with him, on the day in which his letter was dispatched, but as he had previously to the time of writing no conversation with him, we have no account of the state of his general health and spirits.

[*Calcutta Gazette.*

Letters from Tirhoot of the 1st inst. mention the arrival of Sir David Ochterlony, at one of the subordinate stations of that district. The Major General was in perfect health and spirits. He was expected to reach Dinapore on the 9th; at which cantonment he would remain during the hot season.

Very recent advices from the advanced post of the Rungpore Battalion, in the Moorung, inform us that the fort of Nagree has not yet been given up by the Nypalese, in conformity with a stipulation in the late treaty.—Our troops however and those of the Rajah of Siccum, our Ally, are in possession of the country and passes round it: the whole of which lie to the East of the Mutchie, the boundary of the Goorkah dominion on that quarter.

The accounts of the ratification of Peace with Nypal reached Kumaoon abont the 20th ultimo, and were immediately followed by the breaking up of the detachments guarding the frontiers of that province. It was understood that the post of Chumpawut would be abolished on account of its insalubrity, and a detachment of two Companies be established in its stead at a very small fort named Kootul Gurh about six miles distant —At Chaupukeeah, 5 Companies of the 18th Native Infantry would remain—The 2d Battalion 5th Native Infantry and the 6th Grenadier Battalion would probably descend into the plains. The rest of the troops would be concentrated at Almorah. The country near the banks of the Kalle is beautiful; but travelling in it is dangerous from the abundance of Tygers—Several Servants of Officers had been carried off. Sportsmen had killed several woodcocks in the Jungles adjoining the Camp.

By the vessel recently arrived from Java, a singular and extraordinary production of nature has reached this Presidency.—It is a pearl of very uncommon size and lustre. In shape it somewhat resembles an irregular oblong; and is nearly two inches in length. Its hue is the purest milky white. By the aid of some extrinsick gold ornaments, it has been modelled so as to assume the appearance of a mermaid in the act of combing her hair.—The body is wholly formed of the original pearl.—The head, shoulders and arms are of white enamel. — The righthand, which is thrown up, contains a comb. The tail consists of beautiful green enamel, and is exquisitely fitted to the body.—On the back part of the tail are engraved the words—"*Fallunt aspectus cantuspue Sirenis.*" From the circumstance of this motto being badly spelt, there is reason to conclude, that the workmanship must have been executed by Malay artists under the inaccurate instruction of some Europeans. This extraordinary production has been, we understand, transmitted to the Supreme Government, for the purpose of being sold to answer some claims of the Java Government against certain individuals, its original proprietors.—The value of it cannot be estimated with the slightest precision, as from its greatly exceeding in size and beauty, the richest pearls previously known to exist, there is no comparative standard by which it may be rated. We have not ascertained whether its body is perforated, or the gold appendages be merely affixed by superficial attachment. We believe that, in the eyes of European Jewellers, pearls lose half their value by being bored.

The *Iphigenia* Frigate having sailed from England at the same time as the *Resource*, has added nothing to our previous stock of European intelligence.

We understand, the Supreme Government have received official intimation from home, that troops have been sent from Holland to take possession of Java; and also, that no ships, but those of His Majesty or of the Honorable Company, shall be allowed in future to touch at St. Helena, as long as the Island shall continue to be the residence of Bonaparte.

the *Iphigenia* has brought treasure to the amount of nine lacks of Dollars. It is said, the postage of letters come by this ship, will amount to upwards of 8000 rupees, Every single letter is to pay one rupee eight annas on delivery at Calcutta, and double of it, if folded up in a cover.

While so many Christians have fallen in the last contest in Europe, 49,000 more are said to be prisoners in the Regencies of Tunis and Algers.

The lovers of Literature and of Philosophy, will be glad to hear, that a discovery has recently taken place, of a regular correspondence of fifteen of the most important years in the life of David Hume.

We observe, in the accounts from Paris, stated in the English Papers, that Mr. Dorion, a Frenchman, has made a brilliant fortune in the Colonies. by teaching the Planters a new process, more simple and profitable than any former one, for clarifying the sugarcane syrup. His method consists in throwing into the copper, while the juice is in a state of ebullition, a certain quantity of the bark of the pyramidal elm, reduced to powder. So great has been the success of this process, that the sugar planters of Guadaloupe have given the inventor 100,000 francks, the planters of Martinique as much, and the English have purchased his secret for 400,000 francs.

We find that such a flood occured in October last, in the river of Cork, as had never been witnessed in that city since 1789. The consequences are said to have been most disastrous.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

MARCH 29, 1816.

Mr. W. O. Salmon, a Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Wright, Collector of Shahjehanpore.

Sir F. Hamilton, Bart ditto Benares.

Mr. W. Rennell, Deputy ditto of Government Customs and town Duties at Benares.

Mr. C. W. Steer, Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. A. Campbell, ditto of Midnapore.

Mr. M. Ricketts, ditto of Goruckpore.

Mr. H. G. Christian, Ditto of Agrah.

Mr. R. Barlow, Ditto of Government Customs and Town Duties at Furruckabad.

Mr. P. Y. Lindsay, Assistant to the Collector of Tirhoot.

APRIL 6, 1816.

Mr. Benjamin Tayler, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Trade in the Commercial Department.

Our Readers cannot but remember that on the publication of Sir Robert Wilson's account of the Massacre, by Bonaparte, of his prisoners at Jaffa and the poisoning of his Sick, considerable doubts were entertained of the fact, as being thought too monstrous to be possible, the following extracts from *Monsieur Miot's Memoirs of the French Expedition to Egypt*, deserve the particular attention of every Englishmen.

"Here it is that I must make a most painful recital. The frankneſs, I will venture to say the candour, which may be observed in Memoirs makes it a duty that I should not pass over in silence the events which I am about to relate, and of which I was witneſs. If I have pledged myself in writing this work not to judge the actions of the man who will be judged by posterity, I have also pledged myself to reveal every thing which may enlighten opinion concerning him. It is just therefore that I should repeat the motives which were enforced at the time, to authorize a determination so cruel as that which decided the fate of the prisoners at Jaffa. Behold then the considerations which seem to have provoked it. The army, already weakened by its loss at the sieges of El Arish and of Jaffa, * was still more so by desertes, whose ravages became from day to day more alarming. It had great difficulties in maintaining itself, and the soldier rarely received his full ration. This difficulty of subsistence would augment in consequence of the evil disposition of the inhabitants towards us. To feed the Jaffa prisoners while we kept them with us, was not only to increase our wants, but also constantly to encumber our own movements; to confine them at Jaffa would, without removing the first inconvenience, have created another—the possibility of a revolt, considering the small force that could have been left to garrison the place; to send them into Egypt would have been obliging ourselves to dismiss a considerable detachment, which would greatly reduce the force of the expedition; to set them at liberty upon their parole notwithstanding all the engagement into which they could have entered, would have been sending them to increase the strength of our enemies, and particularly the garrison of St. John d'Acre; for Djezzar was not a man to respect promises made by his soldiers, men also little religious themselves as to a point of honour of which they knew not the force. Their remained then only one course which reconciled every thing: it was a frightful one; however it appears to have been believed to be necessary.

* The loss here was not great. Larrey says about 32 were wounded during the siege, and 242 in the assault. The losses then, which had been already sustained, could not have weighed much in the scale.

On the 20 Ventose, (March 10,) in the afternoon, the Jaffa prisoners were put in motion in the midst of a vast square battalion formed by the troops of General Bon's division. A dark rumour of the fate which was prepared for them, determined me, as well as many other persons, to mount on horseback, and follow this silent column of victims, to satisfy myself whether what had been told me was well founded. The Turks, marching pell mell, already foresaw their fate; they shed no tears; they uttered no cries; they were resigned. Some, who were wounded, and could not march so fast as the rest, were bayonetted on the way. Some others went about the crowd, and appeared to be giving salutary advice in this imminent danger. Perhaps the boldest might have thought that it would not be impossible for them to break through the battalion which surrounded them: perhaps they hoped that in dispersing themselves over the plains which they were crossing, a certain number might escape death. Every means had been taken to prevent this, and the Turks made no attempt to escape. Having reached the sand hills to the south west of Jaffa they were halted near a pool of stagnant and dirty water. Then the officer who commanded the troops had the mass divided into small bodies, and these being led to many different parts were there fusiladed. This horrible operation required much time, notwithstanding the number of troops employed in this dreadful sacrifice. I owe it to these troops to declare that they did not without extreme repugnance submit to the abominable service which was required from their victorious hands. There was a group of prisoners near the pool of water, among whom were some old chiefs of a noble and resolute courage, and one young man whose courage was dreadfully shaken. At so tender an age he must have believed himself innocent, and that feeling hurried him on to an action which appeared to shock those about him. He threw himself at the feet of the horse which the chief of the French troops rode, and embraced the knees of that officer, imploring him to spare his life, and exclaiming, Of what am I guilty? What evil have I done! His tears, his affecting cries were unavailing; they could not change the fatal sentence pronounced upon his lot. With the exception of this young man, all the other Turks made their ablutions calmly in the stagnant water of which I have spoken, then taking each other's hand, after having laid it upon the heart and the lips, according to the manner of salutation, they gave and received an eternal adieu. Their courageous spirits appeared to defy death; you saw in their tranquillity the confidence which in these last moments was inspired by their religion, and the hope of a happy hereafter. They seemed to say, I quit this world to go and enjoy with Mahommed a lasting happiness. Thus the reward after this life which the Koran promises supported the Mussulman, conquered indeed, but still proud in his adversity.

"I saw a respectable old man whose tone and manners announced a superior rank. I saw him coolly order a hole to be made before him in the loose sand, deep enough to bury him alive; doubtless he did not chuse to die by any other hands than those of his own people: within this protecting and dolorous grave he laid himself upon his back; and his comrades addressing their supplicatory prayers to God, covered him presently with sand, and trampled afterwards upon the soil which served him for a winding sheet, probably with the idea of accelerating the end of his sufferings. This spectacle, which makes my heart palpitate, and which I paint but too feebly, took place during the execution of the parties distributed about the sand hills. At length there remained no more of all the prisoners than those who were placed near the pool of water. Our soldiers had exhausted their cartridges; and it was necessary to destroy them with the bayonet and the sword. I could not support this horrible sight, but hastened away, pale & almost fainting. Some officers informed me in the evening that these unhappy men, yielding to that irresistible impulse of nature which makes us shrink from death even when we have no longer a hope of escaping it, strove to get one behind another, & received in their limbs, the blows aimed at the heart, which would at once have terminated their wretched lives. Then was there formed, since it must

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1816.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

be related, a dreadful pyramid of the dead and of the dying streaming with blood, and it was necessary to drag away the bodies of those who had already expired, in order to finish the wretches who, under cover of this frightful and shocking rampart, had not yet been reached. This picture is exact and faithful; and the recollection makes my hand tremble, though the whole horror is not described.'

But let us hear M. Miot in 1814. when he had learnt that 'Truth appertains to history.'

"Immediately all the War Commissaries (this, it must be remembered, was his own department) received orders to remove to Tentoura the wounded of their divisions, from which they must take such means of transport as were required. But how difficult was it to procure them! I have already said that selfishness is the feeling which predominates in the army. The officers shewed little readiness to give up their horses; and to fulfil their instructions it was necessary to take away, by main force, the cattle of the futlers and the asses of soldiers, who could make their property respected, and who revenged themselves for the violence which was practised upon them by uttering a thousand reproaches. After all, these means were insufficient; for there were in our hospitals, and particularly in Mount Carmel, sick and wounded not in a state to perform the journey in any other manner than in a litter. The greater number were attacked with the plague, and their removal required at least eight men to relieve each other upon the road. I know that at the time of our departure the report ran that medicines, composed expressly to accelerate their end, were administered to the patients who were despaired of, in order, by a death thus adroitly prepared, to avoid that more cruel one which awaited them upon falling into the hands of the enemy. I know also, it was said, that, for the uncertain preservation of a single and plague stricken subject, we must expose eight, or even twelve men to the almost inevitable effects of a scourge whose progress was so rapid. I was a witness to the horror which this fatal resolution inspired; a resolution which foresight might certainly have spared. Nevertheless it belongs to the rectitude of my feelings; it belongs to the frankness, to the simplicity with which I have hitherto related all that I saw, to declare that I have no other positive proofs of the poisoning our wounded, except the innumerable conversations which I heard in the army. But if that public voice must be believed, which is too often the organ of slow truth, which the powerful in vain may hope to stifle, it is a fact too well established that some of the wounded at Mount Carmel, and a great part of the sick in the hospital of Jaffa, perished by means of the medicines which were administered to them.

Yet more proofs from M. Miot of the humanity of the French towards their comrades.

"At Tentoura I first saw the plague in its most frightful character. Our sick and wounded were brought here from the hospitals at Kerdanne and Mount Carmel. From Tentoura they were carried in small vessels to Jaffa, and from thence to Damietta. There were still in the cabins upon the shore some poor wretches who were waiting to be removed. Among them, a soldier was seized with the plague; and in the dilirium which sometimes accompanies the agony, he imagined, without doubt upon seeing the army march at beat of drum, that he was to be abandoned; his imagination made him perceive the extent of his misery if he fell into the hands of the Arabs. One may suppose that it was this fear which put him into so great an agitation, and suggested the idea of following the troops. He took his knapsack upon which his head was resting, and placing it upon his shoulders made an effort to rise. The venom of the dreadful malady, which was circulating in his veins, deprived him of strength, and, after three steps, he fell again upon the sand, headlong. The fall increased his terror; and after having lain some moments looking with wild eyes at the tail of the columns who were on the march, he rose a second time, but with no better fortune: in the third effort he sunk, and falling near the sea, remained upon that spot which fate had destined for his grave. The sight of this soldier was frightful: the disorder which reigned in his senseless speech—his figure, which represented whatever is moonrnful—his eyes staring & fixed—his cloths in rags—presented whatever is most hideous in death. The reader may perhaps, believe that his comrades would be concerned for him; that they would stop to help him; that they would hasten to support him, and help his tottering footsteps. Far from this: the poor wretch was only an object of horror and derision. They ran from the disease which he was enduring, and they burst into loud laughter at his motions, which resembled those of a drunkman. He has got his account! cried one. He will not march far! said another. And when the wretch fell for the last time, some of them added, See, he has taken up his quarters! This terrible truth, which I cannot help repeating, must be acknowledged:—no difference and selfishness are the predominant feelings in an army.'

Madras Gazette 20th April 1816

Queer Pun.—A politician observing how many things the Allies had at present to look to—"Yes," said a wag, "they had need be all eyes indeed."

THE MUSEUM AT PARIS.

FROM MISS WILLIAMS'S NARRATIVE.)

When the direful truth was promulgated, what language can paint the variety and violence of passion which raged in every Frenchman's breast! Curses louder and longer than those heaped upon the head of Obadiah, were poured out on the Allies by the enraged Parisians. They forgot all other miseries; the project of blowing up bridges, pillage, spoliation, massacres, war-taxes, the dismemberment of empires;—all these they wiped away "from their tablets." No longer were their heads plotting on tyranny, on liberty: they thought no more of the cession of fortresses, and the fate of the Constitutional Chart; all principles, feelings, hopes, and fears, were absorbed in this one great and horrible humiliation.

While the allied troops were employed in the removal of the Corinthian horses, all passes to the Place of the Carrousel were guarded by Austrian cavalry, posted at the avenues of the streets that led to it. The Place of the Carrousel was forbidden ground only to the French. Foreigners had liberty to cross it as often as they pleased. I heard an officer call out to an Austrian guard who hesitated, "I am an Englishman, and have a right to pass. The claim was admitted.

The gates the most vigilantly guarded during some days, against the intrusion of the French, were those of the gallery of the Louvre. It was said, that this measure was taken from motives of tenderness to those feelings which the scene within must naturally have excited in the French; but it was rumoured also, that exasperation might produce violence, and that the pictures might be defaced, or statues mutilated. The troops of each nation took this post by turns. It was that of the Austrians at my last visit. There they stood, defiance in their eye against all Frenchmen, and fresh green branches stuck in their caps; this is the usual ornament of the Austrian soldier's hat or cap, after the campaign; but these branches appear so much like symbols of victory, that they are highly offensive to the French. When foreigners required admittance the doors were thrown open. The Frenchmen who were refused, glanced at the laurelled cap, bit their lips, muttered imprecations, and withdrew.

Some few had, however, the address to procure entrance; they were but few; I found some artists pacing the Gallery of Paintings; they had an air of distraction, and were muttering curses, "not loud, but deep."—"Que le tonnerre du Ciel!—Oh! ç'en est trop!—ç'en est trop!" and other exclamations in the same style. A chill sensation came across my heart when I decended to the Halls of the Sculpture, & saw the vacant pedestal on which had stood "the statue that enchants the world." I gazed on the pedestal; one of the old liveried attendants of the Hall, interpreting my looks, said to me, in a sorrowful tone, "Ah! Madam, she is gone, I shall never see her again!" "Gone;" said I. "Yes, Madam, she set out this very morning at three o'clock, *et sous bonne escorte.*" The old man seemed to mourn over Venus as if she had been his daughter.

The adjoining hall presented a few days after a most melancholy spectacle. There lay the Apollo on the floor in his coffin. The workmen were busied in preparing him for his journey, by wedging him in his shell; and an artist was tracing his celestial features, when the trowell with its white paste pass'd across his divine visage. His arm was still majestically stretched out. The French artists who were present wept over it; they pressed his hands to their lips, and bad him a last adieu! The scene was now closed on that perfect image worthy of almost divine honours. He was going to add a new glory to Rome, and draw new pilgrims to his shrine; but to Paris he was lost for ever, and she might well deplore her calamity; she had indeed seized him as her captive, but she had gazed on him with unwearied admiration; she had hailed him as the most splendid trophy of victory; and she would have purchased his stay with her treasures, even blood, had not resistance been unavailing.

In the package of these divinities much apprehension was felt in their sustaining some injury. The necessary aids and tools were wanting. No rewards, no menaces, however, could prevail on the French ecarteurs porters, and labourers, plying in the streets for employment, to lend their aid. The French, of the lowest class, were too indignant and mutinous to be the abettors of such spoliation. The ladders of the master of an exhibition of singers savans, learned monkeys, in the neighbourhood of the Louvre, were, at length, put in requisition to unhang the pictures. The Pythian divinity of Olympus lay in the streets all night, and might have suffered from any accidental tumult; and the Venus de Medicis was fated, like an abandoned female, to take up her abode for some hours in a common guard-house.

The Commissaries of the Duke of Tuscany, having shut off the Venus laid their hands on the Madonna della Seggia.

The Spaniards claimed their share in this general distribution, and succeeded better than they had done in their purpose of invasion: of which it appears, that the principal motive was that of obtaining new cloths, since they had heard, with some envy, that almost all the troops of Europe had made their toilette at the expense of France.

And lastly presented themselves the commissaries of the King of Sardinia. They came at an unlucky moment. The Austrian guard at the Museum had been called away to assist in the removal of the horses at the Thuilleries. The guardians of the Museum, raised into indignation at the attack of these new commissaries collected their forces consisting of numerous workmen, and with brush and broom swept the Sardinians out of the gallery.

We understand that Lord Caledon has lowered the rents on his estate at Stratford under the Castle, 20 per cent.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

In the matter of Sir Gregory Page Turner's supposed Lunacy, an application was made to the Court, praying that the commission issued to ascertain the sanity of Sir Gregory, might be superseded upon the ground that the Jury after an attentive investigation of the matter, had declared him to be of sound mind.

The Lord Chancellor, previous to his superseding the commission, desired that Sir Gregory Page Turner might attend him on Monday morning before 10 o'clock. His Lordship was assured that he would be in attendance at the hour appointed.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LETTER of the LATE FRENCH MINISTERS to the KING, EXPLAINING the MOTIVES for THEIR RETIRING.

"Sire,—Your Majesty deigned to confide to us the administration of your Empire, when the whole of Europe in arms occupied the Northern Provinces, when they menaced those of the East and the South, and when civil war was kindled and diffused over the West. A triumphant faction which was restrained, but not discouraged; portions of the population who had become indifferent from the excess of their fears or their sufferings to any events which might ensue; equally ready to support alternately the tyranny of the faction and the yoke of foreign arms, until some greater misfortunes should at length unite them against their oppressors; such has been the situation of the kingdom since your Majesty's return.

"The love of our country was no longer to be found, but under the tri-coloured flag. The party which called themselves Royalists, proscribed, in their projects, both the laws and the men who did not encourage the subversion of social order. Were France buried, beneath her own ruins, and your Majesty reigned only over desert provinces, this party would prefer the destruction of the glory, the strength, and the political existence of France, to seeing her consoled for her misfortunes, and regaining her losses under the wise and liberal laws vouchsafed by your Majesty. This party became hostile in the West, in the South, and in the North, because it believed itself supported by anarchy. Good citizens waited, in silence, to hear the voice of your Majesty. At present they are preparing their arms in Auvergne, in the Cevennes, in the Vosges, in Franche Comte, and in Alsace.

"You cannot, Sire, be ignorant what was our devotion to your sacred person: we had partaken of your dangers, your misfortunes, and your exile; we knew the wishes and the wants of the French people; we expressed them to your Majesty with a respectful candour. You seemed to listen to us; and now that we are quitting your councils, we hope that you will permit us to recall them to your recollection.

"Successive revolutions have changed the conditions of families, have overthrown the fortunes which they had amassed, have closed up the paths they had opened, have tarnished the national glory which they had exalted; but those revolutions have also taught the people, that there is no happiness for them except under a fixed and steady Government, because that will replace the conditions of families in a state of harmony with existing manners, because it will consolidate existing fortunes, because it will permit the citizens to go on in that career, which they have begun, and because it will establish the national honour on the principles of unalterable justice; results of the utmost importance to the nation, because it will place individuals in that relative condition which the state of society requires.

"If we could have given this direction to your Majesty's Government, Frenchmen would have been united in heart and in conduct with the wishes of their King; their interests would have been consolidated with the glory, the love and safety of the Prince. Those desires and those fanatical passions which would have disturbed an order of things so auspicious to the general good, would gradually have died away, or have been lost in the emptiness of an ineffectual opposition.

"Your subjects would have submitted to your laws, whatever their opinions might have been, or their former condition. The Republican or the Imperial party is no longer to be feared; the mass of the nation wish only for liberty and tranquillity. Foreign cabinets, in seeing Frenchmen rallied round your throne, would have limited pretension, which then you might have withstood.

"The constitution having rendered us responsible for the acts of your authority, we proposed to regulate it by those principles which we have here unfolded. We soon had to struggle with the ignorance, the passions, and the hatred of the persons who surrounded you: they soon began to intermeddle with the Government. Orders were given, and measures adopted, in which we did not participate. Royal Commissaries went and kindled civil war in the provinces, gave arms to the seditious, directed their ferocity against peaceful citizens, and spread around terror and dismay! They easily succeded in this, when they announced that foreigners were their auxiliaries, when they profaned the name of your Majesty, by invoking it in their addresses, and when in the South, which foreigners did not yet occupy, they permitted the entrance of eighty thousand Spaniards. A Marshal of France was murdered on the banks of the Rhone, and his assassins were neither apprehended nor punished! Was it by oppression that the people were to be inspired with a love for your Government? Outrage soon extended itself; in some cities colours were displayed which were not those of your Majesty. Frenchmen themselves wished to dismember your kingdom, and separate the North from the South. Your Majesty became sensible that it was necessary to recall to their submission the blind partizans of a cause whose legitimacy was acknowledged? Our orders were not listened to: magistrates whom we sent in your name were sacrificed, by those what acted in the name of the King; we remained without power; secret instructions rendered all our efforts and intentions unavailing. In such circumstances, what could your Majesty's Ministers do? The Duke of Otranto, when Napoleon still reigned, had succeeded, by negociation, in disarming La Vendee. Your Majesty was scarcely seated on the throne when the insurrection broke out in this same La Vendee with more violence than ever. What could be its object after your restoration? Your Minister at War declared that he had no troops with which to subdue these provinces; it was not the intention of your Court that this insurrection should be opposed.

"We cannot conceal from you, Sire, that these attacks are levelled at your throne; you suffer legitimate authority to be despised and the authority of faction supplies its place. Factions produce revolutions, and those who triumph to day, may be overthrown to-morrow; your throne will no longer have even the support of their illegitimate authority. Your ministers, always devoted to your person, still endeavoured to oppose this re-action; the Princes of your House, the Nobles of your Court, designated as crimes, and as attacks upon your crown, their efforts to restore order and sub-

sub on to the laws; we lost all influence with your Majesty: we became guilty in the eyes of the nation.

"The elections were made; a factious minority directed them; that minority alone is represented. The choice which they recommended to your Majesty for the Chamber of Peers indicates the same spirit.

"Ministers, without authority, a prey to the persecutions of the Court, without support in the public opinion, exposed to the opposition of the Chambers, what should we be able to reply to the clamours of the people, when at length they shall demand the reasons for so many calamities?

"Meanwhile, foreigners possess France as a conquered country; to civil discord they add the ravage of provinces; they dissipate the funds which ought to find their way into the treasury; they devour the provisions of the people, who are threatened with an approaching famine; they carry off the magazines of arms, the ammunition of war, and the cannons from the ramparts of our cities. The white flag flies only over ruins! They despoil us of our public monuments, the tokens of our former glory; they seize the monuments of art, which alone remain to us after 20 years of conquest. It is dishonour, Sire, which the people are most reluctant to pardon, and your Majesty has remained silent in the midst of all these attacks on the national honour!

"We were, for a long time, ignorant that secret treason had connected you with foreigners—your Majesty wished to negociate yourself, we could not prevent the disbandment of the army, and this measure being completed, left France and your person in the power of foreigners. What had your House to fear from that army? Napoleon no longer existed for France. The national colours granted, and some concessions made to public opinion, that army would have become yours—it would have served you to resist the ambitious projects of your Allies. Was every thing to be abandoned to the combinations and the seductions of your Court and of foreign Princes? Your Court is led astray by prejudices: the foreign Sovereigns have interests opposed to yours. The Emperor of Russia was, perhaps, the only one whom you could believe sincere in his promises.

"The Allies at this moment oppose the recruiting of the departmental legions.

"Such are the misfortunes of the situation in which unwise Councils have placed your Majesty. Your subjects are almost every where in opposition or in arms against each other, and almost every where the partizans of your House are the smallest number. The French, humiliated and discontented, are ready to proceed to the last extremity. Your Majesty has no longer the means of opposing the pretensions of foreigners. They have presented a treaty which would consummate the ruin of the nation, and which would cover it with eternal shame. We have not thought it became us to give an assent which would have rendered us culpable towards that nation, which may be humbled, but which cannot be beat down.

"Since your Majesty has confided authority to our hands, we have constantly been without the power of doing good, without the power of preventing evil. Our opinions have no influence; the cabals of your Court have prevailed. We have to obey, through respect to your Majesty, and to sanction by our signature acts which we disapprove. We would have sacrificed our lives to save your Majesty and the Country, but those who are near your Majesty know that the revolution which they would excite, would surround the vessel of the state with new perils; that they would give to factions, to whom you are opposed, the means of seeing arise in place beyond the legitimate authority of your Majesty; that they would raise pretenders to the throne where you are seated. It is not by means of a faction that your Majesty ought to reign, but by a constitution, by a royal prerogative, recognized and established. Let that faction tremble, and suspend their efforts to substitute passion in their place [illegible] —The first victims would be the first victims, and they would cause the greatest misfortunes to your Majesty.

"We are therefore convinced that we can no longer contribute to the welfare of your subjects, that we cannot govern the state in the spirit of the Councils which direct your Majesty. Your wisdom will doubtless do more than our zeal and our efforts to remedy the evils which afflict the State; we therefore venture to supplicate you to believe in the regrets that we experience, in not being able any longer to contribute to serve you, and to the wishes that we have formed for the prosperity of your House, and for the safety of the country."

EXPERIMENTS ON FRUIT TREES.

The following is an account of the experiments tried by Mr. Lyon, of Comely-garden, near Edinburgh, to improve the quality of fruit, by peeling off the outer bark of the trees:—

It is five years in spring, 1815, since Mr. Lyon began this practice, and this is the fifth crop he has had since the trees were first peeled. He was led to think of this practice in consequence of his observing, that every tree, sooner or later, burst its bark, and exfoliated (however imperfectly) of its own accord. He thence conceived that this was an effort of nature to throw off an incumbrance, and that it required the assistance of man to complete it. The idea occurred to himself without deriving any hint of it either from books or conversation. By the experience he has had, he is convinced, that it will answer equally well with young and with old trees. It renovates the old, and evidently promotes the growth of the young. This he has ascertained by a very satisfactory experiment; for having planted contiguously some young trees from the same nursery, and of the same age and size, and having peeled them alternately, those peeled are greatly superior to the others. By peeling the outer bark also, he increases the quantity, and very much improves the quality of the fruit; for, on those branches of the same tree that are peeled, the fruit is larger and finer than on the branches where the bark has been retained. He had no apricots or vines to practise upon in his garden, but he has every reason to believe that the plan would succeed with them as he has found it successful on cherries and plums. By as the structure of stone fruit trees depends almost entirely on the transverse bark, the removing of that will be sufficient, and it is attended with no danger. The operation of peeling is most easily done in winter, when the inmost bark adheres firmly to the wood, and is not easily torn off; but it may be performed at any time with caution and dexterity. Young trees and small branches are done with the greatest safety in March and April; when the sap has begun to be in motion. The season for removing the transverse bark of cherry trees, &c. is any time in summer, when that bark separates easily from the longitudinal.

The instruments he uses are four in number. They are cheap and simple, but it is impossible to give any adequate idea of them without engravings. It is easy to take off the outer, without injuring the inner bark, provided proper instruments are made use of. In regard to the effects of this operation, it is difficult to state them precisely, but making allowance for the difference of seasons, Mr. Lyon calculates that after fruit trees have undergone this operation, the produce is more than doubled; and in many cases, trees that yielded little or nothing, have become highly productive. Peeling prevents some diseases, and cures others, both in old and young trees: 1st, by removing the stricture of the bark, induration, contractions, rotting, &c. are prevented; 2d, Mr. Lyon is of opinion, that the canker may be cured in any tree by peeling, if taken in time, and cutting off, if necessary, a part of the capillary roots, to prevent the tree from receiving too much nourishment from the ground; and, 3d, in regard to vermin, he has found thousands of insects and their eggs under the bark that has been peeled off. Indeed, old trees, in general, have immense numbers of such vermin. He cannot say how far the practice of peeling may prevent the blight, but the blossom is certainly stronger and healthier, and of course resists better every attack of the elements or of insects. If the tree is properly peeled, it will send out new wood in every part, and the more diseased the tree, it will furnish new wood in greater abundance.

Mr. Lyon is also accustomed to cut rings in the bark, to the size of about one-half or one-third of an inch, with a view of forcing new wood, and if the incision is covered with a rag, the hollow is filled up in the space of four or five weeks with new bark. On the whole, those who have old trees that have given up bearing, may safely try the experiment; and indeed they may not be in the least apprehensive of trying the plan with one or two young trees, for the sake of ascertaining its practicability and advantages.

Mary Ann Lythall v Rd. Maddock, Esq. & his Wife

This action was briefly this: the friends of Miss Lythall, the plaintiff reside in Coventry, but she for some time before the commencement of the present action, was at Richmond Hill, near Carnarvon, (the place where the defendant's reside), as a companion to Mrs. Maddock; and during her residence there, Thomas Jones, Esq. of Ashley House, in the town of Carnarvon, at the recommendation of Mrs. Maddock, paid his addresses to her, and overtures of marriage were made by him to her parents, which were accepted, and clothes were purchased by Mrs. Maddock for the Lady, and other arrangements made preparatory to the wedding—On the 18th of March last, Mrs. Maddock had some difference with Miss Lythall, and in a very unfeeling manner, turned her out of her house at ten o'clock at night, when she went to the Goat Inn, Carnarvon, where Mr. Jones remained with her till late—Mr. Jones continued to pay his addresses to Miss Lythall after she had left Richmond Hill, and a day was fixed for the wedding, as was proved by the Rev. Mr. Griffiths of Lanfihangel. A short time before the wedding was to have been solemnized. Mrs. Maddock declared to a Mrs. Prichard, (who keeps a respectable boarding school in Carnarvon,) in the presence of her husband, that she had cured Miss Lythall of —. Mr. Prichard happened to be in a few days afterwards at the house of Mr. Jones, and from his friendship to him mentioned what Mrs. Maddock had said of Miss Lythall; Mr. Jones, on hearing this infamous report, announced to Miss Lythall and her friends, that he could not think of marrying her, in consequence of Mrs. Maddock's declaration. This action was brought by Miss Lythall against Mr. and Mrs. Maddock to recover damages for uttering the defamatory words before stated, she having lost her marriage with Mr. Jones in consequence.

Mr. Dauncey, Counsel for Miss Lythall, after remarking in strong terms upon the conduct of Mrs. Maddock in making use of such indelicate expressions in the presence of two men, (her own husband being also present,) in most eloquent and pathetic language dwelt upon the irreparable loss and disappointment which Miss Lythall had sustained; and he called Mr. and Mrs. Prichard, who clearly proved that the words had been spoken; and Mr. Jones proved that Miss Lythall would have been Mrs. Jones, if Mrs. Maddock had not propagated a report so injurious to her reputation.

Mr. Jervis addressed the Jury with great ability, at considerable length, on behalf of the defendants, and called Mr. Maddock's servant girls and other persons dependant upon him, as witnesses, whose guilty evidence tended to show, that the lady had been of levity, and that Mr. Jones had been seen taking unwarrantable liberties with her; but several witnesses gave their evidence in so loose a manner, that little credit was given to their testimony.

Mr. Jones, on his cross examination, admitted, that he had paid visits to Miss Lythall at the Gate House, in the chamber that he had gone with her to his farm; would not swear that the candle was not put out during his visit at Richmond, &c.

After the defence was closed, M. Dauncey replied for one hour and three quarters, in an able speech, which evidently had a powerful effect upon the minds of the Jury; and his Lordship summed up the evidence.

The Jury, after deliberating for some time, gave their verdict for Miss Lythall, for 500l. damages, to the great satisfaction of the Court.

MURDER.

A dreadful Murder has been committed at Marvejois left Gordon, on the body of the Abbe d'Esrigny. This Ecclesiastic had gone from Paris to Nismes, to attend the meeting of the Electoral College of the Department, of which he was a member.—He left Nismes on the 24th of August for Marvejois, where his property lies—On the 27th, he paid a visit to one of his friends in the country—on his return towards evening, he was attacked in his field close to his own house, by four assassins who fired at him with their muskets; He escaped the discharges of three of them, by screening himself behind a tree, the trunk of which received the balls, but the fourth assassin having turned, hit him with his gun, and extended him on the ground with his thigh fractured. The wretch coolly loaded again, and was about to despatch his victim, when a girl of twelve years, hearing the report of fire arms ran out of the house, and placed herself before her master, protesting that they should not murder him without killing her also. This induced the assassins to retire—All endeavours to procure professional aid for the Abbe d'Esrigney proved in vain; a Surgeon who was sent for to a neighbouring village, thought in unsafe to go to Marvejois without an escort of 200 men, and the Abbe remained 22 hours without assistance. He died on the 29th, pardoning his murderers, according to the precepts of his religion, and leaving a memory justly venerated, and friends inconsolable for his loss.

The Puppy.—A young man, of the name of May, appeared to a summons, on the complaint of James Moisey, a cobler, for forcibly taking away a puppy, his property. The complainant stated, that about six months ago, he gave a guinea for the mother of the puppy, that a few days ago she had five puppies, and that he sold one of them to a Gentleman for a guinea, he had eight shillings in advance, and the remainder was to be paid when the puppy was fit to be taken away; in the mean time the defendant, May, called at the complainant's, and claiming a right to that puppy put it in his bosom, and forcibly took it away. The defendant being asked what he had to say for himself, produced the puppy, and a dog which he said was the father of it. He stated that the complainant having a handsome *slut*, wished to have some of the breed, and to match her: defendant having such a dog, which is that now produced, lent him to the complainant, on the express condition that he was to have his choice of the puppies; the bitch had five, and in a few days after he went, by the complainant's desire, to his room, in order to fetch a puppy, but the complainant was well prepared for his coming, and had put the real puppies out of the way, and showed him others, neither of which were like father, or mother. Having afterwards learned the deception that was played on him by the complainant, he went another day to his room, accompanied by a friend, and found the real puppies. He pitched on the one now produced, and left it to the judgment of the Magistrates, and all present, if he was not the real image of his Father. The puppy and the dog were handed from one to another, and all declared he was the very picture of his father; he had the same cocked up nose, a dent in his forehead, and the same kind of curly hair. The other puppy was produced, and every person declared it was not of that dog's breed. The case was decided in favour of the defendant, and the cobler lost the day. The whole of the examination afforded much mirth both to the Magistrates and a crowded Court.

Morning Herald, the 12th October 1815.

A singularly beautiful sheep, of the true Leicester breed, from his Grace the Duke of Bedford's Woburn flock, was killed on Monday last in Clare-Market, the carcase of which weighed 22 stone.

No less than eleven crack packs of hounds are established for this season in Yorkshire, viz.—Lord Darlington's, Lord Scarborough's, Sir M. M'Sykes's, Sir B. Graham's, Mr. Fox's. The Lambton pack, the Sinnington, Ainderby Steeple, the Northallerton, Thornby, and York City hounds.

A *hare* perfectly white, was killed a few days ago at Milford, by J. Stokes, Esq. of that town.

Morning Herald, the 18th October 1915.

GALLIC FAITH.

FOUCHE.

In 1774, Fouche became a Friar, and took the oath of celibacy.

In 1781, he renewed this oath, on being made a professor of the Order called Oratoire.

In 1790, Fouche married a servant girl, from whom he divorced in 1795. In 1815, he married, as a second wife, a nobleman's daughter.

Both in 1774 and in 1784, Fouche, in taking the oath of celibacy, had also taken the oath of allegiance to the king as a subject, and to the pope as a friar.

In 1789, he took the oath of allegiance to the sovereign people, in rebellion against his king; and he abjured his religious Order, contrary to his oath to the pope.

In 1790, he took what was called the constitutional oath of the clergy, which violated all his former oaths.

In 1791, he took the then decreed oath of fidelity to the Nation, the Law, and the King.

In 1792, he took the oath of hatred to kings, and of fidelity to the French republic.

In 1793, (January), he voted for the death of his king.

In the same year, he swore fidelity to Robespierre's constitution of equality and fraternity.

In the same year, and in the tribune of the regicide convention, he publicly abjured Christianity as an imposture.

In 1815, his intrigues made him a Minister to his Most Christian Majesty.

In 1794, at a Jacobin feast to the Goddess of Reason, he, at Lyons, as a representative of the people, ordered an ass to be decorated with various episcopal and clerical accoutrements, a cross to be tied round her neck, and a bible to be tied to her tail, so as to be dragged in the mire. When on the "Place de Belcour," he made the ass drink out of a consecrated chalice, and then, amid the huzzas of his Most Christian Majesty's subjects, directed the accoutrements, the cross, and the bible, to be burnt by the common executioner, and the ashes to be thrown in the air, as if in defiance of the God of his youth and of his forefathers.

In 1793 and 1794, he was also, as a representative, in La Vendee and at Nantz, where he assisted to plunder, to guillotine, and to drown, the nobles, the priests, and other royalists; so much so, that, after the death of Robespierre, even the regicide cruel, and sanguinary convention expelled him, for these revolutionary robberies and excesses.

In 1795, he took the oath of fidelity to another constitution of equality and fraternity.

In 1797, he took the same oath to the directory, being appointed their minister in Holland.

In 1799, he took the same oath to them, on being appointed by them minister of police.

In 1799, he took the same oath to the three consuls, on receiving the same office, and after assisting them to over-turn the directory.

In 1802, he took, in the same quality, the same oath to Buonaparte, as first consul for life.

Every year from 1794 to 1803, on the 21st of January, the anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. he took the oath of hatred to royalty, and to all hereditary sovereignty in France.

In 1804, he took the oath of allegiance to Buonaparte, as an emperor and hereditary sovereign of France.

In 1810, he took the same oath to Buonaparte, on being created Duke of Otranto and a Governor of Rome.

In 1814, he took the same oath to Louis XVIII. as a king and hereditary sovereign of France.

In March, 1815, he took the same oath to Buonaparte, as emperor and hereditary sovereign of France.

In June, 1815, he took the same oath to Napoleon II. as an emperor and hereditary sovereign of France.

In July, 1815, he took the same oath to Louis XVIII, as a king and hereditary sovereign of France.

From March to July, 1815, he took besides, as a minister, the oath of allegiance to Napoleon I. to Napoleon II. and to Louis XVIII.; and as a member of the executive council the oath of allegiance to the nation; and to a constitution not yet made.

And Fouche is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and "an honorable man," according to Gallic morality!

The American Journal called the National Intelligencer, under the head of British magnanimity, lately published a letter signed by one Nicholson, describing himself a Lieutenant of the late United States brig Syren, prize to his Majesty's ship Medway. This letter contained the grossest calumnies on the Officers of his Majesty's ships Medway and Cumberland, accusing them of having plundered the whole crew of the Syren of their private property, and having treated them with the utmost inhumanity. An Officer of the Cumberland, Lieutenant Lieke, in the absence of the Commander of that ship (Captain Baker), has stood forward to prove the falsehood of these improbable charges—It seems that this Nicholson, as well as all the Officers and crew of the Syren, were treated with the utmost humanity, and more than common indulgence. The British Officer further states, that he does not believe that the contents of Nicholson's letter contains the sentiments of the other American Officers.

On the 8th inst. a match for 420 Guineas (rode by regular riders,) was run over Ludlow course, between Mr. Aston's (of Newton) horse Sir Sampson and Mr. Stockley's (of Kinlet) horse by Sunderland, one 4 mile heat, which was won with the greatest ease by the former, notwithstanding that, in the first round, he bolted on the road to Ludlow, which crosses the course. Having been brought back, he soon passed Mr, Stockley's horse, but in the third round, he bolted a second time, at the same place! not being more than 500 yards from the winning post! The other horse now began to whip and spur, determined not to be again surprised by a goby, when, O! glorious uncertainty of the turf! Sunderland fell, threw his rider, and was walking over, in his own way, when he was seized, and reconducted to his rider, who mounted and started again! In the mean time, a Mr. Baker had galloped after Sir Sampson and brought him back—from Ludlow! but he could not be prevailed upon to start till a poney was cantered by his side, when seeing his old opponent a-head, he fell into his pace, and won easy! Bets to a large amount were depending. Sir Sampson won the King's plate at Nottingham.

It is mentioned as a great feat of Baker's, the Rochester Pedestrian, that he walked for a wager, on Monday snight, a mile in nine minutes.—We have often known this task performed in eight minutes.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

For the information of our Sporting Friends, we deem it necessary to publish the conditions upon which alone the Stewards of the Jockey Club will give their opinion in disputed cases. They are as follow:—

"The matter in dispute must relate to Horse Racing. The parties must agree upon a statement of the case in

writing, request the opinion of the Stewards of the Jockey Club thereon, and agree to abide by their decision; and such statement and submission must be signed by the parties.—If such dispute arise else where than at Newmarket, the reference must come through, or with the sanction of the Stewards of the Races where the dispute happened.

"Except the case arise at Newmarket, they will not give any opinion where the facts alone are in dispute; such as a complaint of foul riding; for all such cases are most effectually investigated on the spot, whilst the matter is fresh in the memories of the witnesses, where their attendance is most easily procured, and their credibilty best understood."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE,—Nov. 8, 1815.

We yesterday received the Paris Papers to the 5th instant. They present two additional instances of that state of feeling amongst the military and inhabitants which is so hostile to the Government—the one an order at Dijon, from the Commander of the 18th Military Division, enjoining the Soldiery to wear the white cockade, which emblem, through negligence or affectation, as it is stated, they had forborne from decorating themselves with. And the other a paragraph mentioning that the Prefect of la Loire Inferieure had, by an arrete, ordered the arrest of every individual found upon the promenades, in the streets or at public places, wearing ostensibly or with ostentation violets and red pinks—Ridiculous as these grave and serious orders about white cockades, violets and red pinks appear, they are indisputable evidence of the state of public opinion, that the emblems of the late government are still cherished by numerous classes of the inhabitants, and that many even of the military deprived of their favourite cockades, are only to be induced to wear the white one by the actual threat of punishment. The King, it is said, has offered to the Duke of Wellington, for his residence, the Palace of l'Elysee Bourbon, which his Grace has accepted. The English Troops with the National Guard, now do the garrison duty of Paris, the Prussians having entirely quitted the capital. General Alix is added to the number of Generals arrested. Ney's trial was to commence last Monday, when his advocate meant to deny the competency of the Council of War to try him.

A considerable sum was bought yesterday in the stocks in French names. The Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt purchased at 60⅛ about 160,000£ in Reduced Annuities.

Letters from Genoa to the 26th ult were received yesterday by the French Mail, which are of some importance, as affecting the commerce and manufactures of this country.

EXAMPLE OF PATRIOTISM.

A Corsican gentleman who had been taken prisoner by the Genoese, was thrown into a dark dungeon, where he was chained to the ground. While in this situation, the Genoese sent a message to him, that if he would accept a commission in their service, he might have it. "No," said he, "were I to accept of your offer, it would be with the determined purpose to return to my own country. But I will not accept it; for I would not have my own countrymen suspect that I should be one moment unfaithful."—He remained in the dungeon.

Carnot has received passports from the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia. He declined them for the present, and remains upon his estate. The Emperor of Russia is said to have sent him a letter of safeguard, in which he guarantees his security.

The report of the Duke of Wellington having seated himself in the King's box at Catalani's Theatre is not true.—It was one of the Melbourne family.

THE FINE PARTS.

The following are extracts of letters from the celebrated Canova to a friend in London:—

"Paris, September 31.

"The cause of the Fine Arts is at length got into port; and it is to the generous and unremitted exertions of the British Minister, Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Secretary Hamilton, that Rome will be indebted for thus triumphing in the demands, I came hither to make in her name. What gratitude ought we not to feel towards the magnanimous British nation. Fully does she deserve that the Arts, in return for this generous act, should join hand in hand to raise a perpetual monument to her name; but the best and the more lasting monument will be engraved in the hearts of every Italian, who on beholding the sacred objects torn from their country, again restored to her, will recollect the nation that stood forth as their advocate for this restitution, and will call down upon her the blessings of Providence.

"Our work is about to begin. Tuscany, Milan, and Venice have retaken all that belongs to them. I shall be the last, and will require more time; for the objects claimed by Rome, as you well know, are much more numerous. I am burning with impatience to see every thing packed up and gone; then will I fly across the sea, to expatiate in your magnificent metropolis, with my heart at ease and to embrace you."

To this we subjoin extracts from other letters to the same person.—

"Paris, October 5.

"We are at last beginning to drag forth from this great cavern of stolen goods the precious objects of Art taken from Rome. On the 2d. instant, amongst the many fine Paintings that were removed, we noticed that stupendous production, the Transfiguration, the communion of St. Jerome the Virgino i Fuligno; the next day several other exquisite pictures came away, together with the groupe of Cupid and Psyche, the Two Brutus's, the very ancient bust of Ajax, and others no less precious objects of sculpture. Yesterday the Dying Gladiator left his French abode, and the Torso. We remove this day the two first statues in the world the Apollo and the Laocoon: To morrow Mercury will quit the Louvre between Flora of the capitol and the Venus. The Muses will follow next and so on to the close of this portentous procession."

"October 9.

"In my letter of the 5th instant I informed you of what we were doing here in regard to the objects of Art which we are removing from the Museum. The most valuable of them are to go by land, and will set off next week, accompanied by the celebrated Venitis Horses, and all the other precious articles belonging to Lombardy, Piedmont, and Tuscany. The convoy will be escorted by stronge detachments of Austrian troops. The remainder, which may belong to Rome, will be embarked and sent by sea to Italy. Amongst these, I am happy to inform you, for I know how much you will rejoice at it, that even all our ancient manuscripts, medals, and other equally valuable objects of antiquity will be included, to the great satisfaction, no doubt, of the loyal Denon, and of that eminent Italian Patriot, E. A. Visconti, Members of the Institute.

"P. S. I nearly forgot to tell you, that even the paintings and statues lately belonging to the Albani family are to be restored. Do not believe all the lies which the French papers are authorised to pour forth about the Venus de Medicis, She is still, as she was before salva et incolumis,"

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss O'Neill appeared in Isabella on Saturday night—and gave to this heroine, of perhaps, the deepest tragedy in our language, a pathos that has never been excelled. On comparing her performance with that of Mrs. Siddons, there is a variety observable between these two eminent actresses—but we are not of opinion, that there is the least symptom of inferiority to be discovered on the side of Miss O'Neill. There is infinitely more of tenderness in her sorrow. There was something more solemn and terrible in the grief of Mrs. Siddons. The same distinction seems to pervade their whole dramatic history. The genius of that extraordinary woman, who in her own peculiar line of greatness never has been, and probably never will be rivalled, was calculated to atonish and appal the mind—but to us it appears, that she seldom moved our compassion, or rivetted our softer sympathies to the degree to which Miss O'Neill has invariably exercised her influence over them. In this character of Isabella, although nothing could excel the truth and force with which Mrs. Siddons expressed the emotions of a mother, in contemplating her deserted orphan,—we give the preference to Miss O'Neill's delineation of the nature of conjugal affection, throughout the entire play. The melancholy of Mrs. Siddons bears a sort of stern and immoveable character, wrapt, mysterious, and obscure. She presents us with the effect, more fully than the cause. She suffers; but she does not perpetually call up to us the image of him whom alone she loves, and who not only dwells in the heart of Miss O'Neill's Isabella, but rises every moment to its surface. With her the name of Biron breathes in every sigh—she seems to move but in his presence, and each successive tear that flows down her cheek has its source in some immediate recurrence to his memory. When her last husband returns and claims her, the temporary oblivion of all her woes is beautifully imagined; the whole world is lost in his embraces, the horrible transaction of the hour preceding is for an instant swallowed up, and she revels in happiness untainted, with a manner chaste and innocent as it is ardent. It is the delightful privilege of Miss O'Neill to exclude every impure and licentious thought from her picture of whatever is most affecting in the sensibilities, and most endearing in the loves of woman. Her conjugal tenderness has in it what belongs to matronly dignity and to virgin passion; she is devoted, without being voluptuous—she captivates, but never allures. It is in this peculiar feature that her reception of and first interview with Biron appears to us to supersede that of her mighty predecessor. Mrs. Siddons impressed upon the mind of the spectator a dreadful image of the agitation and despair which ultimately overpowered her. We do not recollect in her Isabella such moments of unalloyed and exquisite happiness, as those during which Miss O'Neill resigns herself to the encircling arms of her Biron, and the transition from which to a returning sense of her true relations to him and Villeroy, produce so terrible a contrast in the feelings of the audience. The essential difference, in a word, is this;—The affection which Isabella bears to Biron is brought more forward by Miss O'Neill, than it struck us to have been by the actress who preceded her—when as, the secondary passions, their desperate agonies which spring from that ill starred affection, occupy, more exclusively, the canvass as coloured by the hand of Mrs. Siddons. Young gave Biron all the interest that could have been communicated in two short acts, and we do not know that we ever saw C. Kemble more successful than in his representation of the villain Carlos. The Epithalamium was but indifferently sung by Mrs. Sterling.

LITERARY SCRAPS:

Historical Account of Newspapers—A very extraordinary question arose in the year 1662, about preventing the publication of the debates of the Irish Parliament in an English newspaper called, The Intelligencer; and a letter was written from the Speaker to Sir Edward Nicholas, the English Secretary of State, to prevent these publications in those diurnals, as they call them—The London Gazette commenced Nov. 7, 1665. It was at first called the Oxford Gazette, from its being printed there during a Session of Parliament held there on account of the last plague. Antecedent to this period, Sir R L'Estrange published the first daily newspaper in England. With the Long Parliament originated appeals to the people, by accounts of their proceedings—These appeared periodically, from the first of them, called "Diurnal Occurrences of Parliament," Nov. 3, 1641, to the Restoration. These were somewhat like our Magazines, and they were generally called "Mercuries; as Mercurius Politicus, Mercurius Rusticus; and one of them in 1644, appears under the odd title of Mercurius Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal." The number of these publications appears, from 1641 to 1660, to have been 156. These publications of parliamentary proceedings, were interdicted after the Restoration, as appears from a debate in Grey's collection, March 24, 1681; in consequence of which, the Votes of the House of Commons were first printed by authority of Parliament. From the first regular paper, the above mentioned Public Intelligencer, commencing Aug. 31, 1661, there were, to 1688, with the Gazette, which continued regularly, as at present, from Nov. 7, 1665, seventy papers, some of a short, and others of a long duration. The first daily paper, after the Revolution, was called "The Orange Intelligencer, and thence to 1692 there were twenty six newspapers. From an advertisement in a weekly paper, called "The Athenian Gazette," Feb. 8, 1696, it appears that the coffee-houses in London had then, exclusive of Votes of Parliament, nine newspapers every week; but there seems not to have been in 1696 one daily newspaper. In the reign of Queen Anne, there were, in 1709, eighteen newspapers published; of which, however, only one was a daily paper, The London Courant. In the reign of George I. in 1724, there were published three daily, six weekly and ten evening papers, three times a week. In the late reign there were published of newspapers in London, and in all England, in

	London	England
1753	7,411,757	
1760	9,464,790	

And in the present, reign in

1790	14,035,609	
1791	14,794,153	
1792	15,005,760	

In the year 1808 there were published in London 8 daily Morning Papers; 7 daily Evening Papers; 9 three times a week; 17 Sunday Papers; and 19 once a week and other days.—Total in London 61. Country Newspapers in England 95. Papers in Ireland 35; and in Scotland 19. making a total in Great Britain and Ireland of 213, In 1814, the number of London Papers nearly agreed with the above statement; that of the Country Papers had increased, namely in England 102, in Ireland 37, and in Scotland 24. Though Venice produced the first Gazette in 1536, it was circulated in Manuscript long after the invention of Printing, to the close of the 16th century, as appears from a collection of these Gazettes in the Magliabechian library at Florence, according to Mr. Chalmers, in his curious and entertaining Life of Ruddiman. Mr. Chalmers observes, that it may gratify our national pride to be told that we owe to the wisdom of Elizabeth, and the prudence of Burleigh, the circulation of the first genuine newspaper, "The English Mercuries," printed during the time of the Spanish Armada. The first number in the British Museum, which is still preserved, is no 50: it is dated the 23d of July, 1588, and contains the following curious article:—"Yesterday the Scotch ambassador had a private audience of her Majesty, and delivered a letter from the King his master, containing the most cordial assurances of adhering to her Majesty's interests, and to those of the Protestant religion; and the young king said to her Majesty's Ministers at his Court, that all the favour he expected from the Spaniards was, the courtesy of Polyphemus to Ulysses, that he should be devoured the last." From 1588 to 1622, and during the pacific reign of James I. few of these publications appeared; but the thirty years war, and the victories of the great King Gustavus Adolphus, having excited the curiosity of our countrymen, a weekly paper, called "The Newes of the Present Week," was printed by Nathaniel Butler, in 1622, which was continued afterwards in 1626, under another title, by Mercurius Britannicus; and they were succeeded by the German Intelligencer in 1630, and the Swedish Intelligencer in 1631. The first paper printed in Scotland, was in Feb. 1699, and was called the Edinburgh Gazette, which was accompanied afterwards, in 1705, by the Edinburgh Courant.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—Mr. John Hood Berridge, of Hatton Garden, Solicitor.

Lieut. Beere, of the 30th Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

Sir Gervas Clifton, Baronet, of Clifton Hall, Notts, aged 71 years.

Major Davidson, of the 42d Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

John Forsyth, Esq. of Elgin.

Capt. Grant, of the 32d Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

Francis Macdonnell, Esq., of Tymore House, County of Mayo, aged 90.

Roderick M'Cleod, D. D. Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, aged 86.

Major M'Lean, of the 73d Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

Capt. M'Nabb, of the 30th Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

Doctor Colin Milne, Rector of North Chapel, Sussex.

The Rev. E. Popham, D. D. Rector of Chitton, Poliat. Wilts, aged 77.

Lieut. Prendergast, of the 30th Foot, of his wounds at Waterloo.

Frederick Charles Reinhold, Esq. aged 75 years.

Wm. Hutton, Esq. of Bennet's Hill near Birmingham, the venerable Historian of Birmingham, Bosworth Field, Derby, &c. aged 92.

Geo. Lewis Koln, Esq. of London street.

Lady Viscountess Malpas, daughter-in-law to the Marquis of Cholmondeley, in the 20th year of her age.

Sir Pyres Mostyn, Bart. of Talvete, Flintshire.

Thomas Porter, Esq. of Rockbeare House, Devonshire.

James Pycroft, Esq. of East Ham, Essex, aged 82.

John Allan, Esq. of Judd-place, East, Somers Town, aged 79.

At Greenwich, Capt. John Anderson, R. N.

Ralph Clay, Esq. late of Hackney.

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